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Stockholme, Nov. 16.

THe King, who we have told you had broke his Leg, and very much hurt himself by a fall from his Horse, is in a fair way of Recovery, to the great joy of this Court. Here is a discourse that several Princes will enter into the late League, concluded between this Crown and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, for the maintaining the Peace of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*. It is said at Court that the Queen is with Child.

Genoua, Dec. 3. Our Letters from *Thoulon* inform us, That only two of the men of War that were fitting out there, were designed for *Argiers*, and that these were to carry all the Moors that are now Slaves in the French Gallies, and to offer them to that Government, if they will continue the Peace with the French. The rest of the Ships that are Equipping at *Thoulon*, are designed for the *Levant* to joyn the Sieur *du Quesne*, of whom we have no fresh Account.

Berlin, Nov. 29. The Heer *d' Amerongen*, Envoye Extraordinary from the States-General, continues to have frequent Conferences with our Electors Ministers; and it is generally believed, that he will succeed in his Negotiation; and that the Elector of *Brandenburg* will enter into the Allyance of Guaranty, for the maintaining the Peace of *Germany*. The Plague is very much abated at *Maegdeburg*, and we hope, by the Blessing of God, that City will in a short time be perfectly freed of it. Our Elector is sending a splendid Embassie to the Czar of *Moscovy*: and we hear the Baron *de Shulambour* is named for that Employment.

Strasburg, Decemb. 8. Lieutenant-General *Monclar*, who was here some days, is gone back again to *Brisac*. The new Fortifications that are making here, are carried on with so much diligence, that they are almost all ready in a state of Defence. From *Suisserland* they write, That the *Cantons* are much allarmed at the like proceedings of the *French*, and that they have denyed the *French* Ambassador the liberty he desired to raise Men within their Territories, for the Recruiting the *Suisse* Regiments in *France*.

Hague, Dec. 16. We have already given you account of a thing that has made a great deal of noise here, *viz.* Of a Design to seize a French Gentleman (who some time since retired into these Countreys, and became an Inhabitant of *Amsterdam*) which was chiefly managed by the Sieur *Brecourt*, the *French Comedian*, and was to have been executed by a Lieutenant and ten French Dragoons, who were for that purpose brought from *Ipres*, but the Design miscarrying, the Sieur *Brecourt* fled, and the Lieutenant and the Dragoons were seized at *Rotterdam*, and brought hither; what we can now farther tell you is, That the said Dragoons having been examined by the Counsellors of the Court of *Holland* (which is the ordinary Court of Justice here) they Declared that they were engaged to execute some great Design, but that they knew not what it was; In the mean time the French Ambassador gave in a Memorial to the States, owning and justifying the thing, and Demanding the Liberty of the said Lieutenant and Dragoons, who he said were employed by the King his Masters Order for the seizing a Person guilty of several Treasons against his Majesty and his Government; and who as such ought no where to be Protected. His Excellency had thereupon several Conferences with the Deputies for Forreign Affairs, and was very earnest with them that the Prisoners might be restored to their Liberty; Declaring, if they were not, the King would very highly Resent it. However the Court of *Holland* proceeded against them, and having fully examined the Matter, on the 12th Instant passed Sentence upon them, which was, That the Lieutenant should be Beheaded, and the Dragoons to be put to hard Labour for ten years in the House of Correction. But intercession having been made on their behalf to the Prince by the French Ambassador, his Highness was pleased to Pardon them; and yesterday the said Lieutenant and Dragoons were accordingly set at Liberty.

Paris, Dec. 17. The report which was lately spread abroad, that the Protestants of this Kingdom had of late met with a better Treatment then before they had done, is so far from having any ground for it, That we receive an account from all hands, of the severities that are still used against them. Our last Letters from *Rochelle* told us; That the poor Protestants at *Poitou* fled thither in great numbers, as well to seek a subsistence, which they could no longer provide for themselves at home, as an opportunity to pass into Forreign Countreys; but that the Magistrates of that City, by Order of the Intendant, did cause them to be seized and to be cast into prison; That they had forbid all persons to receive them, or to give them any Relief or Support, and had severely punished some persons that had. That on this Account there were at this time above 400 Prisoners in *Rochelle*, Men, Women, and Children, who suffered very much. That however, 450 Protestants had now lately Embarked at one time, and 850 at another, and got away, but to hinder the like for the future, the Magistrates had appointed Soldiers to pass continually to and fro on the Coast, and to secure all persons they suspected. We are likewise informed from other parts, of the ill usage of several Protestant Ministers, and of the sufferings of the Protestants in general. From *Bayonne* they write that some French Troops, having laid themselves as it were in Ambush, near the Town of *Fonterabia*, had taken 40 or 50 of the Inhabitants thereof, and brought them prisoners to

Bayonne